(XLIſt YEAR.) THE (No. 2065.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1786.

PARIS, *May* 26.

THE negotiation, began with Mr. Eden, the Engliſh miniſter, relative to the concluſion of a commercial treaty between this country and England, ſeems to cool a little; it is ſaid, that Mr. Eden raiſes ſo many difficulties that the concluſion of the ſaid treaty is much thrown back by them.

May 29. A report prevails here of a ſerious and ſucceſsful attack made by the Venetian admiral upon the town of Sfax, which it is ſaid, was carried on as follows: Chevalier Emo, being with his ſquadron off the Tunifian coaſt, examined what part of it was moſt open to an attack, and thought no place more proper than the town of Sfax, not only becauſe it lies nearer to the coaſt, but alſo on account of its being only twelve miles diſtant from three ſmall iſlands, where, in caſe of a repulſe, he might find a proper harbour for his ſhips. The attack began with incredible ardour on the part of the Venetian, and was oppoſed with no leſs bravery by the beſieged; but ſeveral of the latter being unfortunately killed, or totally diſabled by four large pieces of iron ordnance burſting on a ſudden, that the garriſon was thrown into the utmoſt confuſion. Chevalier Emo improved the opportunity, and having landed 1500 men, attempted an aſſault, which ſucceeded perhaps beyond his warmeſt expectations; for the beſieged, ſtruck with a panic, took to flight, and all the reſt were put to the ſword.

LONDON, *May* 10.

Among the various circumſtances which will ſerve in the hands of future hiſtorians, to mark the character of the king of Pruſſia, none will appear more ſtriking than this, that in old age, when the infirmities of that period were heaped upon his head, and his life hung in ſuſpence in the hands of his phyſicians, ſo vigorous was his genius, and ſo powerful the terror of his name, that Germany, and the neighbouring nations, though armed and prepared for hoſtilities, kept profound ſilence and peace.

Extract of a letter from Cheſter, May 4.

"Our county gaol furniſhes the following ſingular inſtances of longevity: the ages of three perſons confined for debt amount exactly to 288 years! and the united ages of ſix others are 366. One of theſe poor people has been in priſon twelve years, and the others from three to five each. Myſterious, ſurely, is that policy which dooms to perpetual impriſonment perſons whoſe only crime is poverty! "In England, ſays Voltaire, if a poor fellow cannot readily pay a little money when his hands are at liberty, the better to enable him to do it, they load him with handcuffs!" Well might our laws reſpecting debtors draw this ſarcaſm from the French wit."

On Wedneſday was married at Manchester, Mr. John Hardman, maſter of the Pack-horſe, in Oldham, to Mrs. Sarah Wealdon, of the ſame place. What is remarkable there attended at the ceremony an uncle and an aunt, a father and a mother, a brother and a ſiſter, a ſon and a daughter, a man and his wife, a ſervant and the maſter, together with the miſtreſs, bride and bridegroom, and yet all but two perſons.

May 20. A letter from Mahon ſays, that there has been a very ſmart engagement, within ſight of that garriſon, between a Venetian man of war and an Algerine corſair, when after an hour and a quarter's fighting the corſair was ſunk, and all the crew drowned. The Venetian put in there to repair ſome damages, and to get ſome relief for his wounded men.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, April 27.

"This day arrived here the St. Patrick, Donaldſon, from Leghorn; the captain ſays, he was boarded in the Mediterranean by the crew of a piratical veſſel, who, after rummaging the ſhip, and detaining him ſeveral hours, took ſome of his cargo, and great part of his proviſions, and then ſuffered him to proceed. He ſays, that a few hours after he fell in with two Portugueſe frigates, and informed the commander of what had happened, who crouded all the ſails he could, and went in queſt of them."

May 25. The dominions of Ruſſia, with the late acquiſitions, are ſo very extenſive, that the czarina is ſovereign of no fewer than ſeventeen formerly independent ſovereignties, beſides the imperial one. It is with a view to know their utmoſt extent, the diſpoſition of the people, the nature of the ſeveral ſoils, the number of inhabitants, their religious and political opinions, cuſtoms and attachments, that the late expedition from Peterſburgh has taken place. It is no mean proof of the lenity and integrity of the Ruſſian government, that in that extenſive and divided empire, inſurrections and inteſtine diviſions happen as ſeldom as in the ſmalleſt ſtate of known exiſtence in the whole world.

May 26. The aim of the French, ſays a correſpondent, is not to conquer England, if they could, but to leſſen its importance; they have done this in a great degree, by aſſiſting the Americans; and now they, the emperor, the Dutch, and in ſhort all the world, are maiming our trade; and who can ſay what the conſequences of the king of Pruſſia's death may be? It is probable, however, that it will be productive of a war, in which this country, engaged in the German league, muſt become a party.

It is whiſpered, that the great buſineſs of the Britiſh cabinet at preſent, is the adoption of a plan laid down by the marquis of Lanſdown, for coloniſing the province of Nova-Scotia with American refugees. The advantages which are expected to accrue to this country, from ſettling a number of faithful friends ſtrongly attached to our happy conſtitution, are infinite. This plan is ſaid to extend to Canada, St. John's, and Cape-Briton. To infuſe, it ſeems, a conſiderable portion of the ſpirit of monarchy into the government of what we may call Britiſh America, as well as into that of our Aſiatic dependencies, as found to be neceſſary for the purpoſe of retaining them in ſubjection.

May 28. The emperor continues indefatigably to apply himſelf to the regulation of the internal government and police of his dominions; every day produces ſome new ordinance on that ſubject, and if he continues a few years on the throne, it ſeems probable that there will be an univerſal change. Of thoſe laſt publiſhed, the moſt remarkable is that for aboliſhing the general aſſembly of the ſtates of Auſtrian Lombardy, with all the offices appertaining to it, it being the imperial pleaſure, that from henceforth there be preſerved in each city only the aſſembly of its own diſtrict, which ſhall conform its regulations to what ſhall be determined, ordained, and declared, by his majeſty. So obnoxious is the very name of the general aſſembly of the people to an abſolute prince, that it ſeems even this empty phantom gave umbrage. In its ſtead, and in lieu of all other tribunals for the affairs of politics and finance, a council of government is erected, of which the count de Wilzeck is preſident, and M. de Pecci counſellor of ſtate, vice-preſident, veſted with the full powers of the preſidentſhip in caſe of the count's abſence.

The foreign papers teem with contradictory accounts concerning the intentions of the divan. To-day war is on the point of breaking out; to-morrow it is all peace. A change of miniſters leads ſo naturally to conjecture a change of meaſures, that it is very ſeldom the ideas can be ſeparated. In the mean time the gentlemen who are for keeping peace between the two chriſtian imperial powers and the grand ſignior are cutting out work for the latter, in the reduction of the rebellious beys of Egypt; but whether the armament deſtined by them for that purpoſe, conſiſting of two caravals and a bomb-ketch, will be ſufficient, may perhaps be queſtionable. Indeed the palpable abſurdity of the aſſertion refutes itſelf.

The people of Dantzick look with a jealous eye on the new trade opened at Cherſon: they ſay that city will in future furniſh Poland with the goods which ſhe formerly took from them, and the other ports of the Baltic; the duties at which places are become very heavy, in conſequence of the impoſts laid on by his Pruſſian majeſty. A veſſel belonging to Marſeilles, named The Great Catharine, is arrived at Cherſon, with a lading of wine and other goods, and will ſoon be followed by another, named The Prince Potemkin, on the account of the houſe of Tepper, lately eſtabliſhed there. This trade ought to rouſe the attention of thoſe nations in particular who navigate the Baltic, eſpecially as the paſſage of the Dardanelles is open to no other but the Ruſſian flag.

The Venetians ſeem to be ambitious of recovering their long loſt maritime fame. By the laſt advices from Cadiz, they have received authentic accounts there, that the chevalier Emo, at the head of a ſquadron of gallies belonging to the Venetian ſtate, had taken the ſtrong fortreſs and town of Sfax, near Tunis, which capitulated after four days ſiege. Four large veſſels, and ſeven xebecks, were taken in the harbour, beſides a large quantity of naval ſtores, and 2000 quintals of grain.

A few days ago as the workmen were making a new turnpike road at Benacre, in Suffolk, one of them ſtruck his pick-axe againſt a ſtone bottle, which contained about nine hundred and twenty pieces of ſilver coin of Julius Cæſar, that have been, as ſuppoſed by the date, buried there 1500 years.

Extract of a letter from Middleburgh, May 10.

"The admiralty of Zealand have ordered a *fete marine* for the entertainment of the prince of Orange, during his viſit to this province. It is appointed at Fluſhing, where there are the greateſt number of men of war in commiſſion. Such an affair having never been ſeen in Holland in the preſent century, will doubtleſs bring a great concourſe of people together."

May 30. The princeſs royal, it is ſaid, has declared againſt all marriages by proxy. She claims the privilege of a Britiſh born ſubject, to chooſe for herſelf whenever ſhe changes her ſtate; and her two next ſiſters ſeem to be much of the ſame way of thinking.

June 6. The Governor Handcock, Brittel, from New-York, for Malaga, is taken by an Algerine corſair, and ſent into Tetuan, where they are endeavouring to procure their releaſe from the emperor of Morocco. The Handcock is a large ſhip, and mounts 16 guns; ſhe fought the Algerine an hour and a half, and it was her being ſo much diſabled that obliged the captors to carry her into the firſt port.

A letter from Vienna, ſays, "It is ſtill ſaid, that by order of the emperor, the royal crown is making here, which the empreſs of Ruſſia is to wear on the day of her coronation, in quality of queen of Taurida. This crown will be extremely rich. The fineſt diamonds, pearls, and precious ſtones belonging to the emperor, are to be employed in it. His imperial majeſty, beſides extending his troops towards the frontiers of Turkey, to facilitate to the empreſs the peaceable acquiſition of this new kingdom, will have the glory of furniſhing the crown which is to ſerve at the inauguration of the great Catharine, in this new quality of queen of Taurida. If we may believe the news from Conſtantinople, the Turks do not ſeem much diſpoſed to ſuffer the empreſs of Ruſſia to try, in quietneſs, how that fine crown will fit her head. Time will diſcover the reſult of all theſe fine projects, but a whole year muſt elapſe firſt."

June 8. Letters from Vienna, dated May 12, mention, that in caſe the houſe of Auſtria ſhould think it proper to make an alliance againſt the Porte, in favour of Ruſſia, the ſtates of Venice had voluntarily requeſted to be included in the treaty; and were, ſuppoſing a war inevitable, preparing for it with the utmoſt alacrity. They had eleven new gallies on the ſtocks, and had purchaſed of the emperor at Trieſte 15,000 quintals of gunpowder.

Extract of a letter from one of the crew that was on board the Caroline, Great, on the 22d of March, when ſhe was totally loſt in the Gulf of Florida; dated New-Providence, April 14. 1786.

"We had one of the moſt providential eſcapes from death, that ever happened to a ſet of poor unhappy mortals: on the 22d of March, at two in the morning, we were caſt away in a violent gale of wind, coming through the Gulf of Florida, upon ſome rocks called The Southern Rokuſes, and in leſs than five minutes the ſhip went to pieces, and left eleven of us hanging by a part of her bow, until the next morning when we got upon a part of the quarter-deck, which remained whole; there we remained, without a morſel to eat or a drop of any thing to drink, five days and nights, ſome without jackets, hats or ſhoes, myſelf having on only one thin jacket, and a pair of trouſers. On the fifth evening we picked up our ſmall boat, which had eſcaped from the general wreck, without having received any conſiderable damage, into which all hands got, and once more committed ourſelves to the protection of Heaven. Eleven of us in a London ſkiff, twenty leagues from land, without an oar, having nothing but paddles made from the ſtaves of a broken caſk: next day about ſun-ſet, we ſaw the land, and about ten o'clock the ſame night we got ſafe on ſhore. Four of our people being then almoſt dead for want, and lying in the bottom of the boat, and the reſt of us ſo very weak, we could hardly walk. When we got on ſhore, we could not find either water or people, though we had ſeen a fire before we landed; after two hours walking from place to place, at laſt diſcovered a ſloop at anchor, on board which we went, but did not find any perſon in her. In rummaging about we found two caſks of water, and one of bread. Next morning we hoiſted the ſloop's colours, when the people of the iſland came to us, and gave us every aſſiſtance in their power. That afternoon we hired a ſmall ſchooner, which brought us to this

place; our people are all recovered and well. Had we not picked up the boat we muſt every ſoul have periſhed. The iſland we landed on is called Andrew's Iſland, one of the Bahamas."

A letter from Londonderry ſays, that the Flying Mercury, captain Johnſtone, is arrived from Leghorn; that the captain gives an account that he was brought to in the Mediterranean by a Barbary corſair, but finding that he was a ſubject of the king of Great Britain, he ſuffered him to proceed; he alſo ſays, that they had with them a Portugueſe veſſel, which they had that day taken. The pirates inquired of captain Johnſtone if he ſaw any armed ſhip; that ſoon after the captain met with a French man of war, and told the circumſtance to the captain, who went in chaſe of the pirate.

By letters from Liſbon, we are informed, that the offenders, who had inveigled various ſums of money from the royal exchequer, have been proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity. The treaſurer-general, D John Henriques de Souza, was arreſted in his own houſe, and committed as guilty of miſpriſon. He is the more pitied, as he always bore the higheſt character for his integrity, and has been only too indulgent to an extravagant ſon; all the effects belonging to one of the clerks chiefly concerned, and of the Engliſh merchant, detained as an accomplice, have been ſold by auction; the latter, notwithſtanding all the intereſt made by the Engliſh ambaſſador, will it is preſumed, be baniſhed for life. The above letters conclude with a trait of the moſt generous humanity, and ought to be recorded; a Mr. Pury, a Swiſs merchant, ſettled at Liſbon, was preſent at the ſale of the Engliſhman's effects—bought them all up, and ſent them back as a preſent to the diſconſolate wife of the unfortunate culprit.

Blanchard performed his ſeventeenth aerial excurſion the 18th ult. from Douay. This aſcenſion was the nobleſt ſight the inhabitants of Flanders ever beheld. He mounted with great intrepidity, and was followed by the eyes of the multitude for half an hour. This voyage from the violence of the wind, may be conſidered as the moſt perilous experiment which this wonderful aeronaut ever made. He went ninety-ſix miles in the ſame number of minutes, and deſcended at l'Etoile, a village in Picardy. M. Deleloge, the lord of the manor, received him with every mark of diſtinction. Over St. Amand, in Artois, he dropped the following letter:

To the editors of the Paris Journal.

"In the Air, April 28, 1786.

"I am reckoned an original, and am proud of the title: with an unſteady hand, on the border of my undulating car, and ſoaring above eighteen thouſand feet above the ſurface of the terreſtrial globe, an immenſity of ſpace at my feet, and a wide extent of airy regions before me, I addreſs, gentlemen, this letter to you. I intend to drop it over the firſt town I ſee when I am deſcending, and will ſend you a more particular account, when I am firmly fixed on the earth, and at leiſure to make the neceſſary calculations.

"I have the honour, &c.

"BLANCHARD."

The people of Douay, they ſay, raiſed for him a ſubſcription of £. 1000 ſterling; and are charmed with having liberally contributed to a performance ſo novel and amazing.

June 12. Private letters from India confirm the accounts of Tippo Saib's death; and add, that having been defeated and wounded in a pitched battle with one of the princes, againſt whom he lately commenced hoſtilities, and being taken priſoner, the conqueror gave orders for his being hanged on the firſt tree they could find, which were carried into immediate execution.

The commercial treaty with France is in ſuch forwardneſs, that the preliminary articles are hourly expected at the ſecretary of ſtate's office. This being known to a few people the ſtocks roſe one per cent. on Friday laſt, and when generally known will of courſe create a general riſe of the funds.

The laſt advices from the continent confirm the probability of an approaching rupture between the Ruſſians and the Turks; and that the conteſt is likely to be a very bloody one, as the latter have been ſome time prepared ſecretly for a war, and manifeſt a diſpoſition to riſk their very exiſtence as a people to regain their loſt credit among the European powers. The emperor, it is thought, will alſo be a party in this war, for which he is to have an extent of territory; his preſent poſſeſſions, extenſive as they are, not being ſufficient to ſatisfy his rapacious mind.

If the expected war between the Turks and the Ruſſians ſhould take place, the latter will moſt probably ſend a ſtrong fleet into the Mediterranean, in which caſe this country will probably be of particular ſervice to the empreſs, in aſſiſting the fleet with ſuch neceſſaries as they may want, alſo with officers and ſailors; and poſſibly this conſideration was not a ſmall inducement to the forwarding of the treaty of commerce lately concluded between Great-Britain and Ruſſia.

In conſequence of his majeſty's commands, a new uniform has been made for the general officers in the army. It conſiſts of a ſcarlet coat lined with white, with blue cuffs, richly adorned with a plain broad gold lace. The waiſtcoat and breeches white cloth, and the buttons marked with a truncheon acroſs a ſword. The general officers appeared in this dreſs, for the firſt time, on the king's birth day.

The empreſs of Ruſſia is ſo attentive to the art of agriculture, that ſhe has ſent ſix young men to France, ſix to Germany, and the ſame number to England, to receive inſtructions in the art of farming.

A writer in the Hamburg Journal aſſerts, that the annual importation into Europe of tea, from China, is nineteen millions of pounds weight, of which thirteen millions and a half are conſumed in Great-Britain and Ireland.

Thurſday morning a duel was fought near Kenſington, between lord Macartney and major-general Stewart; of which the following is an authentic account, as tranſmitted to us by the ſeconds, colonel Fullarton and colonel Gordon, the former accompanying lord Macartney, and the latter general Stewart.

The place and time of meeting having been previouſly fixed, the parties arrived about half paſt four o'clock in the morning, and took their ground at the diſtance of twelve ſhort paces, meaſured off by the ſeconds, who delivered to each one piſtol, keeping poſſeſſion of the remaining arms. General Stewart told lord Macartney, he doubted as his lordſhip was ſhortſighted, he would not be able to ſee him; his lordſhip replied "he did perfectly well." When the ſeconds had retired a little on one ſide, and as the parties were about to level, general Stewart obſerved to lord Macartney, that his piſtol was not cocked; his lordſhip thanked him, and cocked it. When they had levelled, general Stewart ſaid he was ready; his lordſhip anſwered he was likewiſe ready; and they both fired within a few inſtants of each other. The ſeconds obſerving lord Macartney wounded, ſtepped up to him, and declared the matter muſt reſt here: General Stewart ſaid, "this is no ſatisfaction," and aſked if his lordſhip was not able to fire another piſtol; his lordſhip replied, "he would try with pleaſure," and urged colonel Fullarton to permit him to proceed: The ſeconds, however, declared it was impoſſible, and they would on no account allow it. General Stewart ſaid, "then I muſt defer it till another occaſion;" on which his lordſhip anſwered, "if that is the caſe we had better proceed now. I am here in conſequence of a meſſage from general Stewart who called upon me to give him ſatisfaction in my private capacity for offence taken at my public conduct; and to evince that perſonal ſafety is no conſideration with me; I have nothing perſonal; the general may proceed as he thinks fit." General Stewart ſaid, "It was his lordſhip's perſonal conduct to him that he reſented." The ſeconds then put a ſtop to all further converſation between the parties, neither of whom had quitted their ground;—General Stewart, in conſequence of his ſituation, having been under the neceſſity from the firſt of putting his back to a tree.

The ſurgeons, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Home, who were attending at a little diſtance, were brought up by colonel Fullarton. Colonel Gordon in the mean time aſſiſted his lordſhip in taking off his coat, and requeſted him to ſit down, apprehending he might be faint through loſs of blood. Colonel Gordon then left the ground in company with general Stewart; and an eaſy carriage was provided to convey his lordſhip home.

The ſeconds cannot help expreſſing, that no two perſons ever met on a ſimilar occaſion, who ſhewed more firmneſs and compoſure; and they are happy to add, that the ball is extracted, which was lodged in lord Macartney's right ſhoulder; and there is every reaſon to hope for his recovery.

(Signed) WM. FULLARTON.
A GORDON.

Major-general Stewart, who fought lord Macartney, on Thurſday, has but one leg. This accounts for his being placed againſt a tree during the ſcene of action.

Thurſday, between one and two o'clock, Mr. Blake and Mr. Redman, both officers of the navy, aſcended in a balloon of conſiderable ſize from a place in the Strand. The balloon roſe in a gradual and majeſtic manner, and deſcended about ſix, within two miles of Maidſtone, in Kent, where they reaſcended with an intention of continuing in the air the whole night.

A few days ago, the following very uncommon and extraordinary affray happened at Crondail, near Farnham, Surry:—Two men and their wives being in company, ſome words aroſe between the men and at length they went to blows; the battle was decided in about ten minutes, the iſſue of which not ſitting eaſy on the mind of the wife of the perſon beat, the women after a few words, ſet to, and after three or four rounds, agreed, like true boxers, to fight in buff, and inſtantly ſtripping off every thing except their under-petticoats, ſtockings and ſhoes; the battle was then renewed with the utmoſt reſolution, and continued, without ceaſing, exactly forty-three minutes; when victory was declared in favour of the wife whoſe huſband had been beaten. The women were ſo much bruiſed, as to be obliged to be carried home; and, what renders this affair the more extraordinary is, that they are people of credit.

PRINCETON, *July* 27.

By a perſon who was at Morriſtown laſt Wedneſday, we are informed, that about ſix o'clock in the evening of that day, there happened a tremendous thunder ſtorm. It was preceded by an exceſſive heat, and entire calm: the ſtorm laſted but about a quarter of an hour. In ſeveral houſes the lightning ſeemed to fill the chambers where the people were ſitting, as if they had been on fire; every body felt the ſhock very ſeverely. A Mr. Ruſſel and his wife went out of doors and were knocked down; but happily no lives were loſt, except Mrs. Freeman, who died about three hours after, but, from her bad ſtate of health, we are apt to think her death was occaſioned more by fear, than by the violence of the ſhock, which ſhe received in common with ſeveral other people in the ſame room with her. Some trees were ſtruck with the lightning; and it is reported that two gentlemen who were riding along the road in a chair, were both knocked out of it at the ſame time.

We are alſo informed, by ſeveral people, that conſiderable damage was done by the ſtorm on Wedneſday laſt; particularly, that near Somerſet court-houſe, Mr. John Vandron had a number of apple-trees deſtroyed, and ſeveral of them torn up by the roots; he had alſo four ſtacks of wheat blown down, and many of the ſheaves were found lodged on the tops of the trees on the oppoſite ſide of the Millſtone river. It is alſo affirmed, that two ſcythes and two cradles which were lying in the ſame field, were carried by the wind to the diſtance of four hundred yards from the place they were lying.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 1.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, July 6.

"By accounts from the country, we learn, that two ſhocking murders have been committed; the one in Ninety-Six diſtrict, which, as near as we can learn, is as follows:—A woman, aided by a young man with whom ſhe had lived ſince the abſence of her huſband, (which was ſince the cloſe of the war, until a ſhort time before the horrid act) on or about the time above mentioned, they entered the room where her huſband lay aſleep, with a child about eight or nine years of age, which they imagined was alſo aſleep; they inſtantly proceeded to, and completed their inhuman maſſacre: They then ſet fire to the four corners of the houſe, and went to alarm the neighbours, informing them that her huſband had entered the houſe to ſecure ſome bacon, and it had fallen on him; this, however, was ſoon found to be falſe, one of the neighbours happening by chance to ſee, through the flames, the huſband extended on a matraſs in the room, contrary to the one ſhe ſaid he had entered. This gave ſuſpicion, and they accuſed her with murdering him; they then took the child in the buſhes, a little diſtance off, and with threats cauſed the child to give an account of the whole tranſaction; which correſponding with what had been ſeen, they were committed to the gaol at Ninety-Six, where they now are, and it is expected will meet with the reward due to a deed ſo barbarous and unnatural.

"The other happened about ſix days ago, on the Congree:—A young woman having married a man advanced in years, who was addicted to drinking, it is thought, induced her to put an end to his exiſtence. Immediately after committing the horrid deed, ſhe went to a neighbour's houſe, and gave the alarm of fire; that her huſband being drunk, ſhe was not able to get him out. One of the neighbours ran directly to the houſe, went in, and dragged him out, when, to his great ſurpriſe, he found his throat cut. His wife was immediately ſeized; and it ſince appears, that, after cutting his throat, ſhe ſet fire to the houſe, in order to conceal the inhuman act."

Auguſt 2. A letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Hartford, dated July 18, ſays, "Congreſs have juſt received freſh intelligence of Indian depredations on our frontiers; they appear to have aſſiſtance, as they attacked one of our forts with cannon. The matter lies for conſideration. What congreſs will determine on this ſubject remains unknown."

We hear that a very polite and friendly letter has lately been received from the biſhops in England by the epiſcopal clergy of this city;—in which they diſcover a diſpoſition to conſecrate biſhops for the American ſtates, provided perſons of ſufficient learning and regular and ſober lives are recommended to them.

A letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Newbury-Port, ſays, "By the laſt and moſt authentic advices from England, it is certain that the government of that country will not, on any terms, form a commercial treaty with this—the uniform language of all parties being, that no motive exiſts in favour of a treaty, ſince they can pocket all the advantages of our commerce without ſuch a meaſure.

"A treaty of commerce between the United States and Portugal was agreed to at London, on the 25th of April laſt: it was then ſigned by the American miniſters, and before this has been ſigned by the plenipotentiary of Portugal.—No relaxation of the regulations prohibiting the importation of flour into Portugal could be obtained—the condition of that branch of our commerce remains under the treaty, as it formerly was—the trade with Portugal has always been a favourable one to this country; with Portugal and Spain the balance has been, as I wiſh it was with all foreign nations, in our favour.

"There is not, in my opinion, any probability of a peace with the Barbary powers—Congreſs are deſtitute of that which alone can obtain it. It is

uncertain whether even Spain has concluded a peace with Algiers—The truce ceased on the first of April last; a peace was not then concluded.

"The envoys of Portugal and Naples were then waiting at Carthagena for the event of the Spanish negotiation with Algiers. If peace is established between Spain and this power, probably a peace will also be concluded between Algiers, Portugal and Naples; if it is, we shall be almost their only object."

His most christian majesty's packet, Courier de New-York, chevalier de Jaubert, commander, will sail with the mail from New-York, for l'Orient, on Saturday the 19th of August.

Captain John Tibbets, who arrived at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, on Saturday the 15th ult. from St. Lucia, informs, that, on the 7th ult. in lat. 34. 00. north, long. 66. 31. west, he saw three ships standing to the eastward, which lay by and made a signal to speak with him; supposing them to be merchant ships bound to some part of Europe, he hoisted American colours, and being to windward, bore down to speak with them. One of the ships hoisted colours to her maintop-mast head, which he supposed to be Dutch, and then hauled them down again; as soon as he got within two hundred yards of her, she hoisted her colours to her mizen-peak, and fired four shot at him, on which he immediately hauled his wind to the northward; the other two ships fired four shot as he passed them, but luckily without effect. The three ships on seeing him make sail from them, immediately hove about, and setting all the sail they could, chased him about an hour and a half, when perceiving he out-sailed them, they bore away and stood to the eastward, after firing a shot to bring him to. One of them appeared to have 30 guns, and the other two, 18 or 20 each.

ALEXANDRIA, *August* 3.

We are credibly informed, that some time ago, as one Michael Bowman (a man employed by the Patowmack company at the Shenandoah Falls) was drawing the needle from a hole which was bored in a rock and which he had been charging, it unfortunately took fire and went off ——His situation is scarcely to be described, having had the fore part of his head blown to pieces, one of his eyes blown out, and his breast and limbs shockingly bruised and mangled.—A surgeon was called, who immediately dressed him, and in four weeks afterwards had got him so far recovered as to have him removed to his friends, and where he is now recovering fast, to the astonishment of all who saw him at the time of the accident.

BALTIMORE, *August* 1.

From a late London news-paper.

"A person, who is interested in every thing that can be useful to humanity, is desirous of giving the public a remedy, that chance has discovered.

"An officer, who had a consumptive complaint in his breast, was dissolving over a chafing-dish of fire, in a very close room, an equal quantity of white pitch and yellow bees-wax, with an intention of soldering some bottles; and after having breathed for some time in the vapour arising from it, he found the complaint of his breast greatly relieved. This observation (extremely interesting to himself) determined him to continue the same fumigation some days. He soon perceived a very considerable amendment, and at length was entirely cured.

"This cure was very much talked of. Madame la Margrave de Bade was informed of it, and she was desirous that a trial might be made of this remedy in Dourlach's hospital, upon a soldier whose life was despaired of. The success equalled every hope that could be conceived, and the patient was perfectly cured; in consequence of which the princess gave orders, that this fact should be put in the Carisahue Gazette of October last, and the following December. The same public paper confirms this recital; adding, that this remedy has been experienced with equal efficacy upon different people, who were attacked with complaints in the breast; and that very many, when even the lungs were ulcerated, and who were entirely given over, had been cured by this single remedy.

"It must be observed, that the room in which the fumigation is to be performed, ought to be very closely shut up, and that the person should walk about, to suck in the vapour by degrees."

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 10.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, July 24, 1786.

ON a report relative to the capture of the sloop Chester, and a note from the minister of the United Netherlands in behalf of the owners or claimers of the said sloop, being in Holland, and other papers relative to the property, capture and condemnation thereof,

Resolved, That the court of appeals be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, upon application made to them by the owners or claimants of the said sloop Chester, her appurtenances and cargo, at their session in November next, to examine and determine, by way of appeals upon the merits of the said application for a new trial; and if, in the opinion of the said court, there should appear just cause, to rehear, try, adjudge and determine, respecting the capture and condemnation thereof, and to reverse the decree of the court of admiralty of South-Carolina, in whole or in part, or to affirm the same with costs, as to law and justice shall appertain; and that this resolution be published, and shall be deemed and taken as notice to the parties concerned, that the said cause will be tried and determined at that time.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

*** The printers of news-papers in the several states are requested to re-publish the above resolution.

August 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 20th of September, at PUBLIC SALE, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT valuable plantation called Miles's Chance, about a mile from Patuxent river, running with Lyon's creek, and two and a half from Pig-point, containing three hundred and twenty-two and a half acres, well improved, with three settlements on it, on one part a dwelling house 16 by 34 feet, two rooms on each floor, a brick chimney in the middle, with all other convenient houses, kitchen, quarter, stable, corn house, two tobacco houses 40 by 20, apple and peach orchards, and all other fruit trees; on another part a dwelling house 20 by 16, kitchen, corn house, tobacco house 40 by 20, a young apple orchard of good fruit; on the other part is a new dwelling house 18 by 16, with an outside brick chimney, a cellar the bigness of the house, kitchen, tobacco house 40 by 20, and on the said land are very valuable marshes; the hay that might be cut off yearly sufficient to support one hundred head of cattle; one hundred and fifty acres of this land is well timbered. Stock of all kinds to be sold on that day if the land is sold. A good crop now on the ground will be sold with the land, if suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land and know the terms of sale may, by applying to either w4

THOMAS, WILLIAM, RICHARD, or BENJAMIN MILES. 16 6 13/9

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement forewarning all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection much convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation respecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their

1 Most obedient humble servant,
JOHN PETTY.

Cæcil county, July 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom is may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay. w8

16 16/0 WILLIAM BROWN.

August 8, 1786.

SEVERAL disorderly people having frequently of late trespassed on colonel Lloyd's plantation, on which I am overseer, this is to give notice, that after the date hereof I shall proceed agreeable to law to punish any who may enter the enclosures of the said colonel Lloyd.

1 NEHEMIAH COOPER.

A Horse strayed or stolen.

August 8, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, on the 23d of May, a bright bay HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near buttock thus D S, he paces, is a good draught horse, and had rubbed the hair off the root of his tail, but may have grown again by this time. Whoever takes up said horse and thief shall receive a reward of five pounds for both, or for the horse alone, and brought home, forty shillings, besides reasonable charges, paid by me, living on Curtis's creek, near Patapsco ferry, Anne-Arundel county.

10 7/6 WILLIAM THORNTON.

MR. HIGINBOTHOM informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he has received a number of the new prayer books from Philadelphia, to be disposed of at one dollar each. 4X

A stray Horse.

THERE is at the plantation of Smith Suit, living in Prince-George's county, within one mile of Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a long switch tail, a few small saddle spots on the off side of his back, his off hind foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter R. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 16. Welsh Smith

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Annapolis, June 29, 1786.

THE subscriber having, by a committee of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, been appointed and authorised to collect the money subscribed to the said college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpose of making the said collection at the following places and on the days respectively set down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th instant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 8th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 17th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 22d of July; in St. Mary's county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 9th of August; in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 16th of August.

7X ARCHIBALD GOLDER, collector.

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, at a meeting on the 10th of May last, resolved, that the unfinished house on the four acres of ground, within the city of Annapolis, lately granted to them for the use of the college, be repaired and completed; that it constitute the main building of the college; that wings be added thereto; and that the whole be constructed as nearly as may be, agreeably to a plan laid before them, by Mr. Joseph Clark; that Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Nicholas Carroll, Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, Mr. James Brice, and Mr. Charles Wallace, or any three or more of them, be fully authorised to make any contract or contracts, relative to the said work, and, for the purpose of carrying it on, to draw on the treasurer for any money which he hath or may have in his hands, except only the sum of £.300, out of the second year's public donation.

The committee, thus appointed and authorised, think proper to give notice, that they have engaged Mr. Joseph Clark, for a moderate monthly allowance, to purchase materials, to employ workmen, to superintend the work, and to have it executed, under their direction and control, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all convenient dispatch.

The funds for enabling them to discharge their very important trust are considered as ample and sufficient. They consist of the first two years public donation of the sum of £.1750 annually, and the sums voluntarily subscribed by private persons. Only one year's public donation has been received, and £.300 agreeably to the direction of the legislature are to be reserved out of the second year's donation; the gross amount of the sums subscribed is about £.11,000; but although a considerable time has elapsed since the subscribers were called upon by the treasurer to pay one third part of their subscriptions, which was payable on the 1st of June 1785, not more than £.200 has been paid into the treasury.

As the community is deeply interested in procuring a more general diffusion of science; as the want of a liberal instruction of youth during the late war has rendered it more immediately necessary to institute proper seminaries for the rising generation, the committee conjure the subscribers, by every consideration which can actuate good citizens, to perform their engagements without further delay.

Should this reasonable and just requisition be complied with, the committee entertain the most sanguine expectations, that, in less than twelve months, the subscribers will have the satisfaction of beholding a grammar school flourish within those walls, which lately were mouldering into ruin; and that in little more than another year, will be completed such an institution, as, from its numerous advantages, cannot fail to rival the most celebrated seminaries within the United States.

A prospect like this must be pleasing to every honest and enlightened mind. If it be not realised, the committee are persuaded that the disappointment will be owing solely to the remissness of those who freely and voluntarily entered into the engagements which they are now called upon to perform. The visitors and governors have indeed a power of enforcing a performance; but every mode of coertion would be mortifying to *them*, disgraceful to the subscribers, and productive of delays, detrimental to the cause of humanity and learning.

6X By order,
E. RAMSAY, secretary.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August next,

A VALUABLE plantation called FRIEND'S CHOICE, about eleven miles from the city of Annapolis, on the main road leading to Queen-Anne, containing 186 acres, with a dwelling house thereon 16 by 32, one 40 feet tobacco house, and a good apple orchard. The above land is sold to discharge a mortgage to the subscriber, who is authorised to make the sale.

3 ALLEN QUYNN.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a lusty, well set negro man, who says his name is WILLIS, and that he is a house carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, says he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His master is desired to come and take him away and pay charges.

3X DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 1, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the sixteenth of June last, negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, slim made; had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloaths Whoever takes up the said fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joseph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds reward, paid by

4 WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf.

3 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

St. Mary's county, Chaptico, July 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the depositions of Nelson Tippett and Josiah Tippett, of St. Mary's county, will be taken on Monday the 4th of September next, before Hanson Briscoe, Esq; at Chaptico, respecting the death of John Reeves, who removed from this state to North-Carolina, and who was the son of Upgate Reeves, formerly of this county. 4w

3 BENJAMIN B. CHESTER.

July 26, 1786.

WHEREAS, on the 4th of February last, I assigned to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, of London, goods, debts, &c. to a very considerable amount, agreeable to an award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen (under particular restrictions), but said Petty having broken the award, this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever, indebted for dealings at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to said Petty, or his order, for goods bought previous to the 4th of February last, as his receipt shall not be a discharge for any of said debts.

The subscriber earnestly begs, that those gentlemen indebted as aforesaid, will make immediate payments to him, or to some person or persons by him legally authorised, to enable him to discharge all just claims against said stores. 6 w

3 THOMAS RUTLAND.

July 16, 1786.

Scriviner's Office.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a scriviner's office, next door to captain B Maybury's, in Cornhill-street, Annapolis, where he will draw up all instruments of writing on the shortest notice, fairly state claims against this state, or the United States, (so as to be adjusted by the auditor general or continental commissioner) draw off and settle accounts of every denomination with the greatest accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch. He flatters himself his attention to this business will merit the approbation of all who may please to employ him. Any business that can be done by proxy, if directed as above, will be attended to. 5 w

4 WILLIAM PENDERGAST.

Harford county, sc.

JUNE 26, 1786. Then came Elizabeth Stewart before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the said county, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the following certificates, granted to her late husband James Stewart, were burnt in her house on the 31st day of March 1784, with almost the whole of her household effects, viz. No. 6323 for six hundred dollars, and No. 6324 for six hundred dollars, granted to James Stewart on the 16th day of March 1779, from the loan-office at Annapolis, and signed Thomas Harwood, treasurer.

Sworn before JOHN BEEDLE HALL.

IN compliance with the resolve of congress to entitle me to have the above certificates renewed, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I shall apply for the renewment of said certificates No. 6323 and No. 6324, after the publication of this advertisement the time required. w 6

4 ELIZABETH STEWART.

TAKEN up in the bay off Love-point, by Marmaduke Goodhand, on Kent Island, in Queen-Anne's county, a small row BOAT, about nine feet keel, and four feet beam, with three seats, she appears to be almost new. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X w 3

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, June 27, 1786.

RESOLVED, That the judges of the court of appeals be, and hereby are authorised and directed in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals, and grant rehearings or new trials of the same, wherever justice and right may in their opinion require it; provided, that an order for a rehearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour in may have been, shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the court on rehearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said judges be entitled each to ten dollars per day during the time they shall attend the sitting of the said courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

RESOLVED, That the said court assemble at the city of New-York on the first Monday of November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

4 CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Charles connty, July 17, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 15th instant, negro SAM, who says he is the property of a widow lady of the name of Jane Jackson, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, who hired him to a certain Beckworth Butler, near Patowmack, with whom he lived at the time of his elopement; he is of a yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty years old, and has been much whipped from the apparent scars on his back; his present cloathing is so reduced to rags that it is impossible to describe them. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away

2 FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

Anne-Arundel county, Pig-point, July 19, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 19th instant, a mulatto fellow named TOBY, about twenty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; had on and took with him an old coarse tow linen shirt, a pair of coarse tow linen trousers, a pair of blue fearnought ditto, a brown jeans jacket, and a pair of old shoes; he is a crafty fellow, and probably may alter his name and pass for a free man, as he was brought up in the house amongst the white people; he is left-handed, and one of his arms is much scared with fire; he may make for Virginia. Whoever will take up the said fellow and bring him home, if ten miles from home shall receive two dollars, if twenty miles four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, and if forty miles three pounds, paid by me w 3

ANNE GRIFFIN.

I forbid all masters of vessels from taking him off at their peril. 2 A. G.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice. 21

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a switch tail, she paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

10 CHARLES STEUART.

Cæcil county, June 27, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debt. w 8

6 JOHN RAWLINGS.

June 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for establishing a port or a general inspection of tobacco on Patuxent river. 5

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,
Governor of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS it has been represented, that a considerable number of disorderly persons, lately assembled at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, and, during the sitting of the court for the said county, entered the court-house in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and obliged Mr. John Allen Thomas, one of the attornies of the said court, to strike off several actions which he had brought for the recovery of British debts: And whereas it is of the highest importance to government, that right and justice be duly administered in all cases, and that the judicial authority of the state be protected in the free exercise of all its powers: And whereas such riotous proceedings are highly criminal, and punishable with severe pains and penalties: I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, requiring all persons to refrain from committing such violences and outrages; and I do hereby warn them of the pains and penalties which the law inflicts for such offences, and of the necessity which government will be reduced to of enforcing the law in the severest manner; and I do also require and enjoin all justices, sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to be vigilant and active in suppressing such disorderly and tumultuous assemblies and meetings, and do exhort the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said justices and officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

W. SMALLWOOD.

4 By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county. 24

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to save any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required.

7 DAVID KERR.

THERE is at the plantation of Lancelot Warfield, living near Severn chapple, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, has a blaze in her face, two hind feet white, is a natural pacer, and appears to be ten or twelve years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w 3

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

City Tavern,

THAT commodious house opposite the church circle, in this city, formerly occupied by major Alexander Trueman, is now opened in the most elegant manner by the subscriber for the reception of boarders and lodgers, and the public in general; he begs leave to assure the public that attendance and assiduity may be relied on, and flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction, as those who choose to honour him with their company may depend upon the genteelest accommodations and the strictest endeavours to please. He has also opened a complete livery-stable, where the utmost attention will be paid to the horses entrusted to his care.

6 CORNELIUS MILLS.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers. 20

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